

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX. No. 327

New York, Wednesday, August 16, 1865.

## NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

| NAME OF PAPER. | Year Ending May 1, 1865. |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| HERALD         | \$1,035,000              |
| Times          | 368,150                  |
| Tribune        | 252,000                  |
| Evening Post   | 169,427                  |
| World          | 100,000                  |
| Sun            | 151,079                  |
| Express        | 90,518                   |

NEW YORK HERALD.....\$1,035,000  
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.. 871,329

## ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

## THE CABLE.

Additional discouraging news in reference to the Atlantic telegraph cable has reached us. The schooner *First Fruit*, which arrived at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, on Monday of this week, communicated with the steamship *Great Eastern* and her consort, the *Terrible*, on the 8th inst. The cable parted on the 24 inst. at a point about six hundred miles from the Newfoundland coast, and a beacon buoy had been anchored where it was last seen. Up to the 8th instant the telegraphic fleet was still in the vicinity, with hopes of being able to recover the cable, renew the connection and continue the work of laying; but it does not appear that full confidence of success was entertained. As an illustrative accompaniment of our despatches and sketches, we this morning give another map, which will enable our readers better to comprehend the progress which the enterprise had attained at the time of the occurrence of this last reported hitch.

## THE NEWS.

The steamship *Mississippi*, which arrived here yesterday from New Orleans on the 9th inst., brought our despatches from that city and Texas, containing interesting intelligence. It is said that the War Department order directing the discharge of certain troops in Texas will not materially diminish the force that State. Some further particulars are given of the arrival at Austin of the national cavalry column under General Merritt, now on its march to the Rio Grande from Louisiana. We have already published the announcement of its arrival at San Antonio, a considerable distance further on than Austin. The good conduct of the troops was highly spoken of, and they were generally well received by the inhabitants. Dr. Peabody, the newly appointed Collector of Customs for Galveston, had arrived at that place, and would shortly open the Custom House. A theatre, said to be the only one now in Texas, has been lately opened at Galveston.

Affairs on both the Texas and Mexican sides of the Rio Grande were quiet at the date of last advices. Two colored soldiers were executed at Brownsville on the 29th ult. for outrages on females. An entire division of the Twenty-fifth corps (colored) paraded on the occasion, and the appearance, discipline and deportment of the troops formed the theme of enthusiastic commendation on the part of both Texas and Mexican spectators, great numbers of whom were present. Cortina, with his force of republicans, still hovered around Matamoros, but had yet made no further attack on the town, and it was not supposed that he would, his numbers being too insignificant. A Matamoros paper revives the story that ex-Senator Gwin is at the head of the imperial government of the Mexican State of Sonora, at an annual salary of sixty thousand dollars, but without any dual or other noble title.

There were rumors in Macon, Georgia, and Natchez, Mississippi, in the early part of this month, that the negroes at those places and in the vicinity contemplated an insurrection; but they received little credence.

The Raleigh Standard, the organ of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, lays down as landmarks for good Union men, among other things, an unconditional and cheerful submission to the national government, the insertion in the State constitution of a clause forever prohibiting slavery, the prompt non-recognition of debts contracted by the State in aid of the rebellion, and unqualified opposition to negro suffrage.

The steamship *Montezuma* arrived here yesterday, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th inst. The news brought in is of importance. The Governor was the subject of much abuse by the newspapers of the island for various offences which he had given. Among other things he was severely blamed for having allowed the ex-Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, to pass through Kingston, on her way to England, without any official recognition. A reply from Queen Victoria to the petition of the Jamaica laborers complaining of their distress had been received, in which they are advised that they must depend principally upon their own industry for an improvement of their condition.

The steamship *Albatross*, Captain Benson, from Savannah on the 15th inst., arrived at this port last night. Her news, though interesting, contains nothing of particular importance.

The Maine Democratic State Convention met in Portland yesterday. There were present five hundred and seventy-four delegates. Mr. E. F. Pillsbury, the temporary chairman, in his address said that an attempt is being made to destroy State sovereignty, which the Maine people must frustrate. He also said that but for President Johnson's destruction would have been accomplished at all hazards. This latter expression was received with great applause. The resolutions adopted were in accordance with the spirit of these remarks. Hon. James Howard, of Portland, was unanimously nominated as candidate for Governor.

The Halifax (Nova Scotia) Colonist states that Mr. Cardwell, the British Colonial Secretary, acting in concert with the Foreign office, recommends the formation of a Confederate Council at Quebec, to be presided over by the Governor-General, and to consist of representatives of the British Provinces. The object of the council is to make suggestions to Her Majesty's government in reference to commercial treaties—and, of course, with special reference to the Reciprocity treaty. On this name subject of the Reciprocity treaty, a report was circulated in Quebec on the 13th inst. that the Canadian envoy, Mr. Galt, had returned from his Washington mission with no more success than a promise to refer the consideration of the Reciprocity treaty to a commission appointed by Congress to investigate the financial condition of the republic. Mr. Seward, it is said, strongly opposes a renewal of the treaty.

The Canadian Judge Counsel, of St. Albans, renders notoriety, has been summoned by telegraph to Quebec. It is supposed that he is about to be reinstated in the office from which he was dismissed.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday. A resolution in favor of appropriating seventy thousand dollars to defray the expenses of taking the census was offered, discussed and defeated. One member stated that the work is being miserably done, and that it will represent the population of our city as only about seven hundred thousand, fully fifty per cent below what it really is. A resolution directing the Comptroller to pay the city's one-half of the bills for erecting Harlem Bridge was introduced and referred. Twelve thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the city's share of the

laborers. A communication was received from Governor Fenton expressing thanks for resolutions adopted by the Board approving his conduct in reference to certain city matters.

The United States steamship *Metror*, Captain E. Komble, will sail to-day at 3 P. M. for New Orleans from pier No. 9 North river. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past one P. M. The *Metror* is a new vessel, and will be quite an acquisition to the Cronwell line.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, Captain Bridgman, of the Indian line, will sail to-day at noon for Queenstown and Liverpool, from pier No. 44 North river.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Betts, Assistant United States District Attorney, S. G. Courtney filed decrees of condemnation against two cases marked W. & C., containing cavalry boots; also against one trunk marked W. T. M. McCormack; also against several cases containing cavalry boots. No claimants appeared. Mr. Clarkson appeared for the United States District Attorney and filed a decree of condemnation and sale against four cases containing tobacco and twenty-eight thousand cigars, imported in breach of the forty-eighth section of the Internal Revenue laws.

Asounding disclosure in Wall street matters are now being made daily. Financial circles and the city generally were agitated yesterday by the alleged stupendous defalcation, to an amount variously estimated at from eight hundred thousand to two millions of dollars, of a member of the well known banking firm of Ketchum, Son & Co. The suspension of that house was announced early in the day, and was followed by the closing of the establishment of Mr. Charles Graham, brought about by his connection with the former firm. It is supposed that the missing money was procured by abstracting securities and by issuing fraudulent gold certificates. The alleged defaulter is E. B. Ketchum, a young man of twenty-five, and a son of the senior partner of the house. He was last seen by his acquaintances on last Monday afternoon, carrying with him an enormous amount of bank bills, and it is supposed that he has absconded. He is a married man, lived in Madison avenue, and has also a summer residence in Connecticut. It is reported that he has behind him a letter confessing his guilt. A number of banking establishments are losers by the defalcation.

The above mentioned development, added to that in connection with the Phenix Bank and others which have been recorded in our columns within the past few days, caused a panic in Wall street. Stocks fell rapidly, and railroad shares suffered a decline of five to ten per cent. The loan market was quiet under the excitement, and business was almost entirely suspended. Gold was weak, but did not vary much from the quotations of the previous day. The closing price at night was 141½.

The examination in the Phenix Bank defalcation case, which was to have been inaugurated yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was again postponed, and will be commenced on Monday morning at ten o'clock. Jenkins, the accused teller, appeared greatly depressed, and maintained a strict reserve, in obedience, no doubt, to the instructions given him by his counsel.

Jeremiah Townsend, assistant cashier of the Townsend Savings Bank, in New Haven, Connecticut, who, it is alleged, absconded with about one hundred thousand dollars belonging to that institution, in May last, and was recently arrested in Liverpool, England, by two American detectives, is on board the steamship *Eliza*, now due at this port, whence he will be taken to New Haven for trial. Nearly all the stolen money has been recovered.

The suspension of Mr. Simon Draper as Collector of this port by Hon. Preston King continued the subject of much conversation and speculation yesterday. We give in another column a very interesting collection of facts and reports in reference to the matter.

The Housatonic River Railroad, in Connecticut, was the scene of a dreadful disaster yesterday. A passenger train, by becoming disabled, was delayed, and was run into with such fearful violence by a new locomotive on a trial trip, which demolished several of the passenger cars, dashing entirely through the hindmost one, and, on reaching the second one, exploded, killing ten persons and maiming and mangled about seventeen others.

The coroner's investigation in reference to the death of Mr. John F. Westlake, who lost his life by the explosion on board the steamboat *Arrow*, on the North river, on the 6th inst., was commenced yesterday, and, after considerable testimony had been taken, was adjourned till Thursday. The boat is about thirty years old. Mr. David E. Smith, one of the owners, was among the witnesses examined.

Policeman Thomas Walker, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, was shot through the head about two o'clock yesterday morning, in Seventeenth street, near Seventh avenue, by one of a party of young men whom he and another officer were endeavoring to take into custody for attempted violation of the person of a woman, and died from the effects of the wound about four hours after. A man named John Ward, who, it is supposed, fired the fatal shot, and several of his companions, were arrested and committed.

A coroner's investigation took place in Hoboken yesterday of the mysterious circumstances connected with the death of Miss Ellen Owens, recorded in yesterday's *HERALD*. Her death resulted from poison, which the jury were of opinion was administered by herself.

A. W. Nathan, formerly a bounty broker, on whose evidence, it is said, Supervisor Cheshire, of Kings county, was convicted by the military court which tried him, was yesterday arraigned in a Brooklyn police court, and required to give bail to answer a charge of having, in September last, defrauded a volunteer named Theodore Lewis.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and was strictly observed in the Catholic churches in this city, as well as elsewhere.

The ninety-sixth anniversary of the birth of the first Napoleon occurred yesterday. It was appropriately recognized by French residents and sojourners in this city. All the French shipping in port was decked with extra bunting. At noon a salute was fired on board the French naval vessels, and the natives of the *Le France* generally observed the occasion as a holiday, and enjoyed themselves in various ways.

It is reported that Mrs. Adelia E. Sayers, of New Haven, Conn., who has been in this city for some time past, undergoing medical treatment, has within the past few days been dragged and abducted by some scoundrel, who has confined her in a house in the vicinity of First avenue and Seventy-ninth street. The case appears to be very mysterious, and is receiving the attention of the police.

Sixteen vessels of the New York Yacht Club squadron arrived at Holmes' Hole on Saturday last and left that place on Monday for Boston.

Another auction sale of government vessels took place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. Eleven, comprising both steamers and sailers, were disposed of. The attendance was large, the bidding animated, and the prices obtained good.

Mr. P. S. Forbes, the contractor for the engine of the steamer *Albatross*, in a communication to the Secretary of the Navy which we publish this morning, protests against the action of the Steam Engineering Bureau in reference to the matter.

It was intended to commence the trial in Washington yesterday of Captain Vint, keeper of the Andersonville prison pen in which national soldiers endured so much suffering, but it was postponed till to-day.

Ford's theatre, in Washington, in which President Lincoln was assassinated, is being converted by government into a fireproof building, to be used as a depository for the archives of the late rebel confederacy.

A convention of the National Teachers' Association will assemble in Harrisburg to-day. Many delegates had already arrived yesterday, and it is expected that the attendance will be very numerous.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention is to be held at Des Moines on Thursday, August 24.

The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Western New York will assemble at Rochester to-day. Bishop Coffey is to preside. A large attendance of delegates is expected.

In commercial circles yesterday everything was unsettled by the exciting news in Wall street. The reports of bank robberies, forgeries, failures, &c., followed each other in quick succession, and each evoked great excitement, which seemed to grow more and more intense as the extent of the disasters became more generally known. Business was nearly upset, everybody being on the look-out for a panic and large fluctuations in prices of gold and merchandise. Prices of nearly every kind of goods and merchandise—foreign and domestic—were nearly nominal. We refer to our commercial columns for particulars.

The supply of beef cattle on the market this week was enormous, but prime cattle nevertheless sold at full prices—17c to 17½c. Poor cattle were lower, some as low as 10c, and from that up to 16c. Cows were steady. Veals sold from 8c to 12c. Sheep and lambs were rather lower, but some choice ones sold high; prices varied from \$4.50 to \$9.50. Hogs sold at 11½c to 12c. The total receipts were—6,751 hogs, 101 cows, 1,407 veals, 13,382 sheep and lambs, and 13,990 hams.

## Reorganization of the South and Reconstruction in the North.

President Johnson has placed the machinery for the rehabilitation of the South in operation, and now finds time to attend to the necessities of his position in the North. The Provisional Governors have been all appointed, and are actively engaged, in their respective States, in restoring civil law and adjusting the affairs of the people politically and civilly to the new status which the overthrow of the rebellion has placed the Southern people in. This work of reorganization is everywhere progressing favorably. The election has been held in one State—Mississippi—and the Constitutional Convention is now in session, engaged in the great work of transforming the fundamental law of the State in preparation for its resumption of the vacant chair around the family board of the nation. The preliminary steps are being taken in all the other Southern States, and the canvass is progressing for the election of delegates who are soon to meet and perform this important work for the balance of the States which were recently in rebellion. This has relieved the President of a portion of his arduous duties in connection with his restoration policy, belonging to leave it mostly to his Provisional Governors and the people themselves to work out. The consequence is that he has now the time to examine into the condition of affairs in the Northern States, and reconstruct the several departments and branches of the general government in accordance with the present condition of the country, and can now look after the political and other interests of his administration in the North.

He has commenced his work of reconstruction here by overhauling the Custom House in this city, and in appointing a person at its head who is thoroughly conversant with his plans and policy. It is well for the success of his administration that he has thus early been able to devote some little attention to the officials appointed in the Chase interest, that their schemes can be checked before they seriously embarrass the government. Soon after Chief Justice Chase avowed his policy and started on his tour to inaugurate his party we urged the President to remove the Custom House and Internal Revenue officials, pointing to facts which conclusively proved that they were using their positions to defeat his pacification measures and to advance the political interests of Mr. Chase. The developments which have since followed have shown the correctness of our position, as Mr. Johnson has evidently found upon examination. This removal of Collector Draper may therefore be considered but the commencement of the political reconstruction in the North, and is to be followed, no doubt, by a general decapitation of those who have been doing the dirty work of the Chief Justice. While Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Chase used the Custom House and Internal Revenue officials to oppose Mr. Lincoln. It was the machinery of those departments which enabled him to manipulate the United States Senate and control it against President Lincoln. He has been preparing the same trap for President Johnson, and counted upon being able to hold the Senate through the same influences, and thus defeat the policy of his administration. But Mr. Chase has found a far different man this time to deal with, and his bid fair to be deprived of his great element for mischief. We trust that the President will follow this action up with the removal of all the officials of the Chase régime throughout the North, and overhaul not only the Custom House, but the Internal Revenue department. The latter needs reconstructing from the top to the bottom, and everything short of a thorough cleaning out of the radicals who have been nesting there will surely bring upon him serious embarrassments during the next session of Congress.

But we notice that the politicians and organs of the numerous cliques are trying to prove that the appointment of Hon. Preston King is the triumph of this or that faction. It is the victory of no clique; nor does it mark the success of Seward, Weed or any other set of politicians; none of the factions can claim any glory. It is the triumph of Andrew Johnson, and indicates the progress of the theory, principles and policy of his administration, and as such meets almost the universal approval of the people. Preston King belongs to no party, clique of men or faction. He has for some time been above all parties, and is owned by no set of men, but, entertaining sound national principles, the President will find him a valuable assistant in carrying out his policy for the regeneration and reconstruction of both North and South. It is because he occupies this position that there is no voice raised against his appointment, but is as thoroughly and as generally accepted by the people as was Mr. Johnson himself when he took the reins of the government. But as important as these initiatory steps are to the administration of President Johnson, we have no idea that he intends to stop there. The intrigues of the New England Jacobins and Chase radicals and their movements have been so bold that the success of his pacification measures and the honor of the country demand further action from his hands. Those revolutionary intriguers have been zealously laboring to renew the strife and bloodshed in the South by stirring up the animosities of the two races, and bringing upon that section a war between the black and white population. This was the character of the meeting in Faneuil Hall, and the inevitable result of the teachings of all those engaged in it, if allowed to continue their work. The tendency of their whole course was to incite strife between the races. Such will also be the moral effect of the radicals in convention in Maine. It is said that President Johnson considers that he will have more trouble in the adjustment of the country to its new condition from the New England and especially the Massachusetts radical disunionists than from the entire South. But as this class claim, in justification of their course, that the country is still in a state of war, and that martial law exists, then let the President take them at their word and deal with them accordingly as disunionists; for such they are. If martial law exists in one place it does all over the country; and the President can arrest a disunionist in Massachusetts, under military necessity, just as well as in the South. Let him, then, follow up the change in the Custom House here, with the removal of the disciples of Chase in all the Custom Houses and Internal Revenue offices in the North, and the arrest and punishment by military law of all the leading New England Jacobin conspirators engaged in inciting insurrection and opposing the speedy pacification of the country. The people are anxious to see

the Southern States occupy the vacant chairs around the family board of the nation, and will support any measure which President Johnson may consider best to adopt to put down the disorganizing element of New England. One thing he must do, and that without delay—break up the Jacobin cabals, or they will prevent the success of his administration.

## The Panic in Wall Street.

There was a terrible excitement in Wall street yesterday. The season of 1837 and '57 seemed likely to be re-enacted, and even on a more gigantic scale. See our news columns and money article for particulars.

The present week opened in that famous street with a decidedly panicky feeling. The Phenix Bank affair had engendered distrust, and the suspicious that hung upon the operations of one of the gold speculators on Saturday became glaring facts on Monday, and increased the excitement. Yesterday morning the street was alive with rumors; stocks were pressed on the market, and when it was evident that an outburst of some description was likely to be the feature of the day, some of the leading railroad shares suffered a decline of eight to ten per cent from the quotations of Monday. When it became known that one of the most prominent firms had succumbed to the pressure of some supposed illegitimate operations, and was compelled to suspend with a million or more of irregular liabilities, the fever rose to its height and became intense. What the result will be remains to be seen. Perhaps many will be forced into the position of bankrupts before the close of another day. The beginning of the end is approaching, and unless some radical change is made, and that speedily, in our financial system, we must pass through a depressing ordeal before we regain our former healthy condition.

It was so in England during her monetary troubles between 1816 and 1825. Panics, revolutions and defalcations were of almost weekly occurrence while she was endeavoring to restore her finances, and some of the leading men in the kingdom, including those holding high military stations as well as naval officers and noblemen, were swallowed up in those frequent financial meltdowns. If we would avoid those difficulties we must change our course, and check the inordinate desire for speculation that has seized the minds of most of the men who operate in the vicinity of Wall street.

## GOVERNOR FENTON AND MUNICIPAL REFORM.

We understand that two memorials, signed by some of our best and most influential citizens, are about being presented to Governor Fenton, requesting the removal of the heads of our municipal government for reasons given. One memorial prefers charges directly against Mayor Gunther and commissioners concerned in street cleaning contracts. It contains explicit statements showing the iniquity of those contracts, and calls for the removal of the Mayor on that ground alone. The second memorial prefers specific charges against the heads of other departments of the municipal government, and prays for their removal upon those grounds. It is expected that Governor Fenton will take these memorials into serious consideration, examine the charges, weigh the evidence, and give his decision promptly and effectively. If he possesses the sagacity of any ordinary ruler he will see the justness of the accusations, and if he have the courage requisite to meet the crisis he will remove Mayor Gunther and all the heads of our corrupt city government in one lump. If this be done we may elect members to the next Legislature who will blot out altogether our present form of metropolitan government, and appoint commissioners to administer our municipal affairs until the city charter can be amended, and a proper and honest system of government inaugurated. The people of the country will be glad of the opportunity to check the spread of fraud and corruption as they have been suffered to exist here in the metropolis, and will endorse any action Governor Fenton may take to restrain and restrict them, and to destroy the fountain heads of municipal wickedness. If Governor Fenton has not the pluck to go into this work of reform as he should it is time the people should know it. And if the citizens of New York are to be compelled to live under the reign of corruption that now prevails they ought also to know it; and if obliged to submit they will do so with as much grace as if they expected to be governed by Satan and all hisimps. The memorials will soon be in the hands of Governor Fenton, and we hope he will have the courage and resolution to act promptly and understandingly in the matter. In the meantime the people should arrange to send no members to the Legislature who are not positively pledged to municipal reform.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION.—The investigation into the cause of the explosion of the *Arrow's* boiler was formally commenced at the Coroner's office yesterday, but was postponed until Thursday. We understand that experts from the Novelty Works and the Allaire Works were furnished with permits from Coroner Gover to examine the boilers of the *Arrow*, which it appears has been towed up to Nyack, Rockland county, outside the jurisdiction of the Coroner. However, it seems pretty clear to us that as the disaster occurred within the limits of this county the Coroner has full power to obtain evidence in the case, no matter where the vessel may lie. The most essential testimony, no doubt, is the condition of the boilers, and we do not think that Coroner Gover need have any hesitation in sending competent witnesses to Nyack with that object.

It is to be hoped that no mere technicalities nor any other motive will be permitted to stand in the way of an impartial investigation, and the public will assuredly hold the Coroner and the jury to a strict accountability in the matter. If it should be proved that the owners of the boat were guilty of a wanton trifling with human life the relatives of the sufferers should take legal proceedings against them, precisely as is usually done in the case of railroad disasters, where the company do not succeed in effecting a compromise, as they generally do. Steamboat proprietors are just as liable for damages as railroad companies, and should be held equally responsible. Public attention has been very seriously directed to this fearful disaster, and the progress of the investigation will be closely watched. All the testimony available should be procured, and the cause of the calamity thoroughly examined. We repeat, then, that Coroner Gover has an important public duty to perform in this instance.

A PROPOSED NEW OPERA HOUSE.—We understand that a number of gentlemen held a meeting the other evening to take counsel concerning the erection of a new opera house in some central part of the city, to take the place of the building in Irving place, which is entirely too large and too clumsy for its purposes. A good opera house, well located and well managed, would be excellent property. The city was never more prosperous nor more given to amusement than now. The receipts of the theatres for the past year have been something enormous.

Within ten years past the city has been growing at an extraordinary rate in property and population, and within the next ten or twenty years the increase will be vastly greater. This is the time, then, for the project of a suitable opera house, where Italian, German and French opera could be given. There are plenty of managers and plenty of singers, both in this and in foreign countries, to be had for the purpose. This is a cosmopolitan city. All nationalities are largely represented here, and there is no reason why these three classes of opera should not be sustained. People of intelligence and refinement are arriving here from Europe in considerable numbers. There have been a million of people returned to their industrial pursuits since the war was over, who will all earn money and spend it freely. The project of a new opera house, then, would be sure to pay, and we have no doubt that we shall soon have one.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have established a line of ocean steamers to run between Baltimore and Liverpool, and have already purchased four propellers for the enterprise. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have in contemplation the establishment of a line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, or London, and are to be assisted in the undertaking by the Corporation of Philadelphia. If such railroad company enterprises have the remotest prospect of success in such comparatively inland places as Philadelphia and Baltimore, why could not the New York Central, the Erie, the Hudson River and the Harlem companies, with Commodore Vanderbilt as the ruling spirit, inaugurate a gigantic steamship company, and place vessels upon the Atlantic to ply between New York and the principal European ports that will at least secure a large part of the carrying trade that is now performed by foreign built ships?

## IMPORTANT FACTS FOR EUROPE TO THINK ABOUT.

Within the last three months, since the war was ended, a million and a quarter of men—hardy veterans, all of them—belonging to both the Northern and Southern armies, have returned to their homes in the North, South, East and West. At the tap of the drum, or a word from President Johnson, more than half of these trained soldiers would be again in arms to do his bidding against any foreign Power. If England, France and Spain are wise they will leave this continent as soon as possible, for a conflict with such an army with either France or Spain or England would be the signal for a general and bloody revolution all over Europe.

## Information Wanted.

SECOND ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, August 13, 1865.  
Sir—I have the honor to request that you will furnish me with the name of the writer of the letter from Washington, published in your paper of the 25th ult., over the signature of "Fiat Justitia," and concerning "The Distribution of a Congressional Fund." Respectfully,  
J. G. BENNETT, Esq., Editor New York Herald.

ANSWER.—We decline giving the name, and consider the request impertinent.—[ED. HERALD.]

## THE NAVY.

## Arrival of the Monitor Nautilus.

The new light draught Monitor *Nautilus*, conveyed by the steamer *Huntsville*, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday morning, on her way to Philadelphia.

The following is a list of officers of the *Nautilus*:  
Acting Master—W. N. Crozier, commanding.  
Acting Ensign and Executive Officer—Jno. P. Arnett.  
Acting Ensigns—Jas. Brown, H. G. Bunker, Robert Adair.

## SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN.

There was a large attendance at the auction sale of government vessels which took place yesterday at the Navy Yard. The prices obtained were much higher than was expected, and a large number of those present were of opinion that at the next sale they would bring a still larger figure. At twelve o'clock precisely the auctioneer's hammer fell, and eleven vessels of all kinds and sizes were sold in the following order:

Schooner *Savannah*, sold to Mr. Griswold for \$700.  
Centre-board schooner *Oryzopsis*, sold to Mr. Housman for \$4,000.  
Centre-board schooner *Sarah Bruen*, sold to Mr. Rheinhart for \$12,500.  
Centre-board schooner *Samuel Rotan*, sold to Mr. Steward for \$5,300.  
Brig *Bolton*, sold to David Trundy for \$7,200.  
Propeller *Danahoe*, sold to C. E. B. Pollock for \$7,500.  
Propeller *Camille*, sold to John Potter for \$13,900.  
Screw steamer *Honeyuckle*, sold to Barnard for \$21,200.  
Screw steamer *Valley City*, sold to Mr. Clyde for \$8,000.  
Slide wheel steamer *Port Henry*, sold to J. B. Brown for \$18,500.  
Screw steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, sold to Russell Sturges for \$51,000.

At the conclusion of the sale the auctioneer offered a small steamer, the property of private parties, and offered to sell it to the highest bidder. It was purchased by Mr. McCready for \$8,400.

## Personal Intelligence.

Among the visitors at Saratoga this week we notice the name of A. R. Trotter, Esq., of the United States Revenue Department.

The secretary of Harvard College for the year ending July numbers no less than fifty-three. Of these several were killed in battle; eight had soon four score years; one, Dr. Spaulding, of Amherst, ninety-five.

## Obituary.

W. H. Smith, the London news vendor, has just died at the age of 73. Half a century ago Mr. W. H. Smith commenced business in a very humble way, but he gradually increased its extent and importance until it became the largest of the kind in Europe.

## Death of a Telegrapher.

Baltimore, August 15, 1865.  
Mr. James F. Mattingly, for the last sixteen years manager of the American Telegraph office in this city, died last night of consumption. He was highly respected by our citizens and greatly beloved by his associates. His death will leave a void in the telegraphic fraternity that cannot easily be filled, while his loss to the American Telegraph Company, whose interests he had ever at heart, is almost irreparable.

## Movements of Admiral Farragut.

PORTLAND, Me., August 15, 1865.  
Admiral Farragut's reception was attended by a large crowd of citizens. At half-past twelve o'clock he sailed for Portsmouth in the *Agamemnon*.

## Movements of General Hooker.

TELY, August 16, 1865.  
Major General Hooker is in town, the guest of Mr. J. M. Francis, editor of the *Times*. The General is to take part in the celebration of the Battle of Bennington to-morrow, with Major General Carr.

## Sailing of the Asia.

BOSTON, August 16, 1865.  
The steamship *Asia's* mail will close at seven o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about ten A. M.

## THE CUSTOM HOUSE SENSATION.

## The Political Change at the Astor House.

The Talk Around Town, &c.  
Political circles in this city have been in the greatest ferment since the announcement of the removal of Simon Draper from the position of Collector of the Port. This decision was made known, it seems, by formal notification to the incumbents on Monday morning, and Mr. Draper read the letter of Secretary McCulloch to a circle of his political friends on that day, when, in view also of the choice made for a successor—Preston King—there was not the slightest hope entertained of any reconsideration of the matter.

## DRAPER'S REMOVAL OR JOHNSON'S IMPROVEMENT?

The readers of the *HERALD* will have been prepared for this change in view of the extraordinary proceedings of the Custom House officials, and also of the majority of the incumbents of the National Revenue office of this city, in connection with the Cooper Institute meeting some six or eight weeks since, on the question of General Grant. The removal of Draper was then understood to have been fully canvassed at Washington. Its necessity was conceded by every friend of the President; but its expediency was questioned and deprecated by those who were in hope to bring, first, the influence of the Loyal League and of interested pressure from this city and the interior of the State, as well as certain influences from other States, to bear upon his retention until Congress assembled, and then the resistance of the Senate to secure his continuance. In fact, the plan which has been organized for a Congressional "ring" was to have had the retention of Draper as a leading feature. With this removal the President has ripped up a most formidable cable.

It is now openly avowed here that if the patronage of the Custom House and Revenue Department can be brought to operate on the Congressional delegations of the several States, the Chase radicals will carry their hostility to the President's policy to the extreme even of impeachment. The discussion of this expedient for placing the executive power of the country in the hands of the President's Senate, through the substitution of the President of that body for Andy Johnson, has engaged most anxious and absorbing interest in all the conventions of the Loyal League radicals for a month or six weeks.

## THE CHARGES AGAINST DRAPER.

But, while the removal of Draper was generally conjectured as political grounds, and its probability more or less doubted, there was a view of the case which had such direct bearing as to place the administration in the attitude of direct responsibility for operations which might, indeed, render impeachment of somebody a question in point if the removal had not promptly met it. This was in regard to the matter noticed in our Washington despatches a week or two since, presenting a most extraordinary state of facts relating to the exaction of fees at the New York Custom House. It appears that complaints have been made, showing from the receipts and vouchers that Draper has been in the habit of exacting a tariff of his own on merchandise, to the extent of one cent per pound on all the cotton shipped there from the South, with a variety of other fees and exactions, under the guise of truckage, portage, weighing, inspection, &c., all without any shadow of authority of law. The one cent amount paid on cotton was in addition to the internal revenue legal import authorized at two cents a pound. This enormous exaction has been directed to be paid back, the Secretary of the Treasury so instructing his Collector, Mr. Draper. And, of course, apart from any political reasons, the condition of things rendered the removal imperative, which it appears was immediately determined upon by President Johnson, giving Draper barely time to adjust his accounts if he can. The removal is thus put upon grounds, in this view of it, against the plainfactors of which no political machinery can be brought to bear an objection.

## PRESTON KING, THE NEW COLLECTOR.

In fact, the appointment of Preston King is accepted without a word of opposition even among partisans. He is a highly honorable gentleman, and has held the most important offices this State can confer with credit and honor. His qualifications for the discharge of official duties are thought to be peculiarly good, while there is no other citizen of the State of New York upon whom the ample emoluments of the position would be conferred with more ready accord by our citizens. There is, indeed